The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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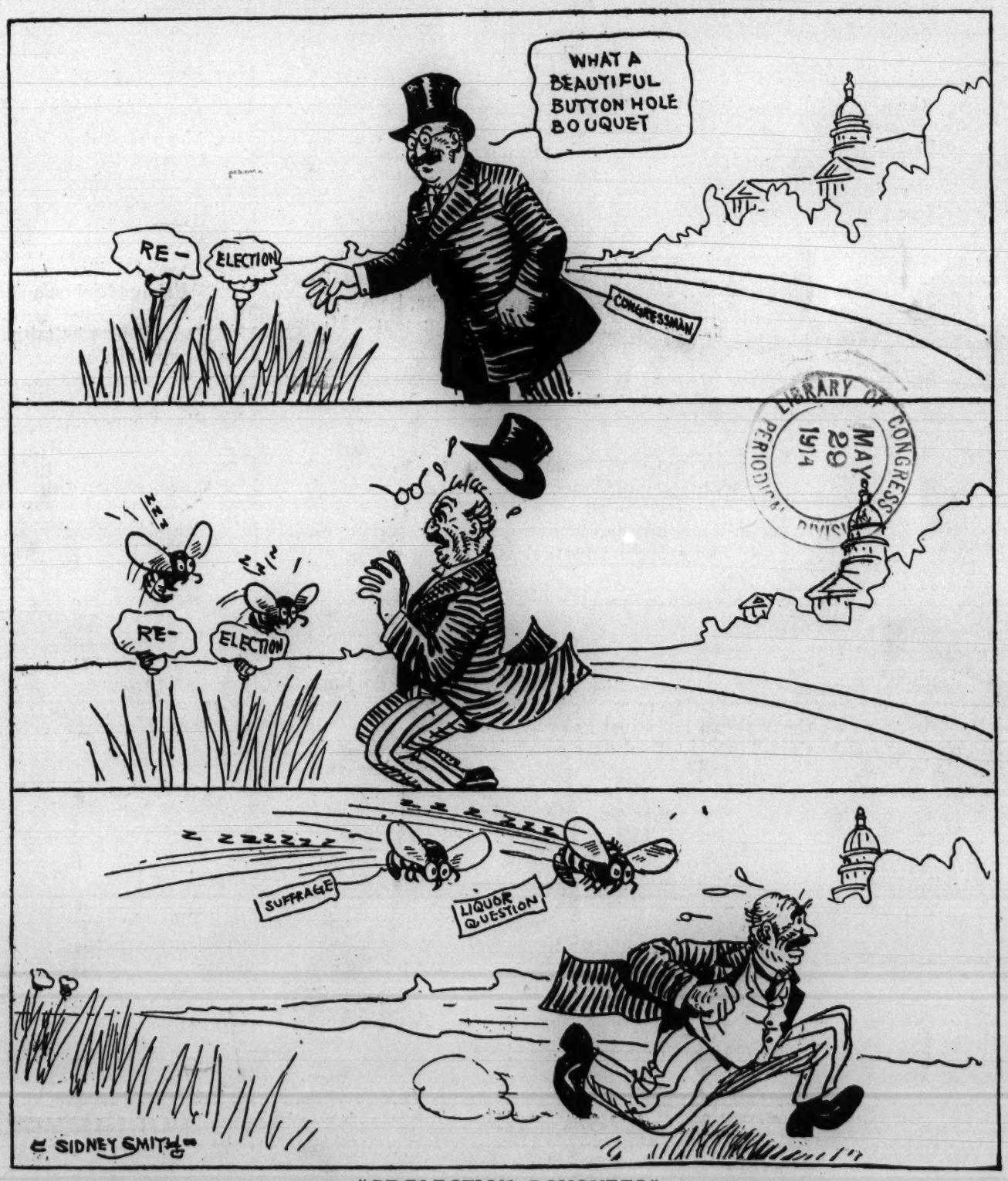
WASPS UNDER THE POSIES.



"RE-ELECTION BOUQUETS"

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NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

Deputations are being sent almost daily to interview Chairman Henry and other members of the House Rules Committee, in an endeavor to have the Mondell Resolution brought before the House of Representatives. Up to the present it has not been possible to move Mr. Henry from his decision to report out no bills except those named by the Democratic caucus as being the President's program for the remainder of the session. A conflict of opinion appears to exist between Mr. Henry and Mr. Oscar Underwood, floor leader of the House, as to the meaning of the decision of the caucus, Mr. Underwood holding that the caucus intended only that the "President's program" bills should have the right of way over other legislation. Mr. Henry, on the other hand, holds that the decision of the caucus precludes the possibility of other measures being introduced. He has advised the suffragists to obtain another caucus.

Colorado Miners' Wives Tell of Battle.

Under the leadership of Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Mrs. Lee Champion, who were appointed as delegates from the Denver Relief Association, a party of wives of striking miners in the coal mines of southern Colorado, visited in Washington last week. They had an audience with President Wilson, who heard the women's personal experiences in the battle at Ludlow between the miners and the militia, in which a number of women and children were killed. At a crowded meeting on Wednesday evening the women repeated their stories, unconsciously revealing their own remarkable bravery and devotion. An account of their experience is given on page 3.

Miss Paul In Baltimore.

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union, visited Baltimore last week, speaking by invitation before the executive board of the Just Government League of Maryland. Miss Paul explained in detail the situation in Congress in regard to the Bristow-Mondell Resolution, and outlined the future plans of the Congressional Union. Nearly every member of the executive board of the Maryland League is now a member of the Congressional Union.

The English Situation.

While American suffragists are going on daily deputations to the Chairman of the Rules Committee, the chairman of the Democratic Caucus, the Democratic floor leader and other important members of the party in power, and are being courteously received, the English suffragists, for doing exactly the same thing in their own country, are being arrested and imprisoned. Last week a deputation of women from the Women's Social and Political Union, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, proceeded in a perfectly orderly manner to Buckingham Palace to lay their petition for a suffrage measure before the King. Amid scenes of the utmost brutality, during which the women were beaten and knocked to the ground, and in some cases cruelly abused while lying helplessly on the ground, the leader, Mrs. Pankhurst, and a number of her followers were arrested. They are, at this writing, on hunger strike.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey and Mrs. Lee Champion, of Denver, Colorado, are two more women voters who have enrolled in the Congressional Union. During the past week a number of other well known women have sent in their names. Among these are Mrs. W. W. Ford, chairman of the second precinct, eleventh ward, in the Just Government League of Baltimore; Dr. Annie Heloise Abel, Professor of History at Goucher College, and President of the Baltimore College Suffrage League; Miss Maria F. Martin, the well-known social worker of Baltimore; Mrs. Townsend Scott, President of the Baltimore County Suffrage Association; Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, President First District, Just Government League of Maryland; Miss Mary E. Lent, founder of the District Nurses' Association of Baltimore; Mrs. Mary H. Heath, President of the Fourth District, Just Government League of Maryland; Dr. Elizabeth N. Baer, a well-known woman physician of Philadelphia.

The Union has another member in the junior ranks. Miss Catherine Barry, aged six, visited the headquarters last week and informed the executive secretary, Miss Doris Stevens, that her weekly allowance was exactly the same as her brother's and that she couldn't allow him to belong to a suffrage organization that did not admit her too. With the precedent of Miss Sheilah Stone, aged two months, before her Miss Stevens was without argument. Miss Barry is now a member.

VOLUNTEER OFFICE WORKERS NEEDED.

The Congressional Union needs more volunteer office workers. None of the work which waits to be done calls for strenuous effort, but hands are needed to do the work. There are many tireless women who spend most of their leisure at headquarters performing miracles of industry. There are never very many such in any community, and the wonder is that the Congressional Union has found so many. We suggest that several friends come together and do their visiting over a few thousand circulars. They can have just as good a time that way as if they talked over embroidery or drawnwork, and the cause will be served at the same time.

Another thing the Union wants is women to sell The Suffragist on the street, in theater lobbies and at meetings. That is easy work. Miss Elsie Hill sold twenty-five papers—all she had with her—after her speech from an automobile the other night. In fact the entire issue of last week was sold within a few days. We are publishing an extra large edition this week, and we want newsies to help sell it. Apply on Thursday at headquarters, 1420 F Street, of Miss Elizabeth Harris.

More than all the Union wants its members to work hard to increase the regular circulation of the paper. Many members are preparing to leave town for the summer and can now devote themselves as they perhaps have meant to do, to getting new subscribers. Be sure to take along a big bundle of subscription blanks and campaign in the country, at the seaside and in the mountains. The new subscriptions will help the editor and the business manager to endure the broiling heat of a Washington summer.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF A FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts, from the purely business department of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from May 7th to May 15th, 1914.

Anonymous	$ .05
Miss Florence Raymond	2.00
Mr. John Pries	2.00
Miss Doris Stevens (collected)	9.21
Miss Starr	.25
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	7.70
Mrs. Mary C. Morgan	5.00
Mrs. Charles J. Bell	5.00
Miss Mary A. Conkle	1.00
Miss Helen Tuck	1.00
Miss Lucy B. McDonnell	1.00
Miss Emma S. Jacobs	2.00
Mrs. Bayard Hillis	25.00
Miss Miriam Nicholson	5.00
Miss Nellie L. Bloxhain	1.00
Mrs. Luella Dowd Smith	1.00
Mrs. Grace Hoffman White	2.00
Mrs. E. F. Andrews	2.00
Anonymous	1.00
Mrs. Elsa Conner	10.00
Dr. Martha C. Burritt	.25
Mrs. Mary K. McCarthy	.35
Mrs. Charles Meredith	1.00
Mrs. Jervis H. Harbeck	.50
Miss Lucy H. Ewing	.50
Dr. Louise Ross	9.75
Mrs. Henry Blount	1.00
Anonymous	1.00
Mrs. Anna Lowenburg	10.00
Mrs. Edith W. Carter	6.00
Mrs. Pope Yateman	6.00
Mrs. Helen Louise Smith	5.00
Collection	3.37
Membership fees	14.50
Sale of Tickets	951.97
Total	$ 1,094.40
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$33,397.45
Total to May 15th, 1914	$34,491.85

NOTE:—In the issue of May 23d there were two errors of the printer in the amounts in the list of contributions, namely—$1.10 in the name of Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett which should have read $1.00—and $5.04 listed as "Collection in small sums" which should have been omitted. The totals, however, were correct.

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"BECAUSE THEY CAN'T FIGHT."

In one of the most extraordinary meetings ever held here in Washington two slender young women, wives of coal miners in the Ludlow district of Colorado, told an almost unbelievable tale of fighting and bloodshed, in which they had been active participants. They told of two women, also miners' wives, who, under the blistering fire of machine guns, persisted in carrying buckets of water to their men. They told of women helping other women's children to escape from the blazing tent colony while bullets spattered the dust in clouds about their feet. They told of pinning a red cross badge on a woman's arm and sending her out to face death in behalf of the wounded. The militia, blood-mad, had so little respect for the red cross badge that they made a target of it, yet the woman continued all day in her work of mercy. The vast audience wept and cheered and applauded, and when the tale was told a woman turned to a perfectly strange man sitting next her and exclaimed: "They say women ought not to vote because they can't fight," and the man answered: "Here's one man who will never say it again."

"I went back into my tent to make some sandwiches for the men," said Mrs. Pearl Jolly, the red cross nurse. "There was a mirror hanging in the middle of the tent and the militia must have seen my reflection in it. Anyhow they directed their fire there for the next ten minutes and the mirror was soon shattered to pieces. I got the bread and meat ready and started out to take it to the men, and they turned the guns on me. The bullets rattled around me like hail but only one bullet struck me. That one cut the heel of my shoe off—I thought it had taken my foot off at first."

Unterrified she kept on, and fulfilled the woman's hereditary task of feeding men, although for some time she and five men had to take refuge from the guns behind a pile of coal that seemed hardly large enough to shelter one person. Meanwhile in the pits under the doomed tent colony were crouching women and children, and when the tents began to blaze Mrs. Jolly and some of the men undertook the work of rescuing them and getting them to a place of safety. One mother took her brood into the tent to feed them, and as she was hurriedly preparing the food, her oldest child, a boy of twelve, stood guard over his brothers and sisters. A bullet crashed through the tent and killed the boy, his blood streaming over the children he was watching. This distracted woman and her living babies Mrs. Jolly helped to get outside the firing line.

Mrs. Thomas, an auburn haired Welsh woman, less than a year ago, left the quiet of a mining village in Wales to follow her husband to the Colorado mines. They thought they could do better in America, and so they emigrated. They took with them the silver teapot and the big Bible that were given them by their church friends when they were married. "They are gone now," said Mrs. Thomas, "burned with all our things in the fire. Everything we possessed went. But what of that? My children are safe. This woman"—and she turned to a drooping, black-clad figure sitting on the stage—"Went to sleep in the pit, and when she woke up she felt for her three children and they were dead beside her. We got her out and saw her taken care of by the others, but when we went back for the babies they were gone. She never saw them again."

This woman, like Mrs. Jolly, staid in the field with the men during the fighting. She was with four Greeks who, unaided, stood off a company of militia armed with machine guns. "I loaded their rifles for them," she cried, "and I don't care who knows it."

Women hate war and bloodshed. They create life and they know what it costs. But they are not cowards. When it comes to facing bullets in defense of their homes they are every bit as fearless as the bravest men. They are equally with men lovers of right and justice. The lesson of these miners' wives, and of the Colorado women who have banded together to end the horrors of anarchy in the southern counties of the State, is that men and women both are needed in the work of governing. Nothing is plainer than that men unaided have failed in their task of regulating industry. They have kept their eyes on profits and dividends and have ignored the human rights of the workers. War between capital and labor is the natural result. Force begets force, hate engenders hate. Something is lacking, and that something is motherliness. Congress has appointed one commission to investigate the Colorado strike. Another will be needed before the situation is cleared up and the shame of Colorado and the entire United States is removed. Let there be women on that second commission.

A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

When the mine troubles in Colorado were at their worst a few weeks ago, a telegram was sent from the Congressional Union to Senator Helen Ring Robinson in Denver, urging her to marshal the women of her State in a mighty effort to end the anarchy of bloodshed and industrial warfare. The reply promptly came back that the women of Colorado were already at that task, and in a few days the newspapers chronicled the story that Governor Ammons had sent to the President for federal troops. The newspapers did not mention the fact that Governor Ammons did this because the women forced him to. It was the women, led by Senator Robinson, who have been most active in seeking means of ending forever a state of affairs in the coal mines of Colorado which would shock the average Mexican and make the ordinary Russian call for a revolution. Senator Robinson has made many journeys through the mining region and has toiled unceasingly to get at the full facts of the case, not only from the strikers' point of view, but from the militia officers' and the mine operators' standpoint. Therefore it is with peculiar gratification that we reprint from Harper's Weekly of May 23d, this well deserved tribute to a gifted woman and a great legislator:

"The only woman senator in the United States, already fully tested and a proved honor to her State, still further established her statesmanship during the Colorado civil war. Several times she sought her information at the seat of battle. She talked with the militia and their wives as well as with the strikers and leaders. Where so many were blinded by hate, she was tolerant. Even when her heart suffered, she was calm. When she sympathized most, she had the needed scepticism of the investigator, and she knew that many of the women who poured out their sufferings to her were impetuous, gifted, and inevitable liars. She sought also not the easiest temporary escape but permanent solutions. She is an example of the undoubted truth that politics is one of the occupations in which a number of women are needed; and one of the occupations in which the first-cless female intellect shows at its best."

WHAT WOMEN DO WITH THEIR VOTE.

Jus Suffragii, the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president, publishes this month a most interesting article on the work of the women members of the Finnish Parliament. As is well known, the Finnish constitution provides that in all internal matters Finland is self-governing, the over-lordship of Russia governing only matters relating to the Empire. However, the Tsar has the right to veto any measure passed by the Finnish Diet or Parliament, and as a matter of fact he does veto almost every measure. The Finns are among the most highly civilized and humane people in the world. They are extremely intelligent and have a passion for education. Illiteracy is almost unknown, and the most remote peasant farmers and their wives are omniverous readers of newspapers and magazines.

Women were given the franchise in 1905, at a time when the Finns successfully revolted against Russian oppression, demanding a democratic form of government and universal suffrage—that is, universal man and woman suffrage. The Finnish mind cannot imagine a universal suffrage with half the adult population left unenfranchised. Neither can it imagine a democratic Parliament without women members. So women have sat as legislators ever since 1906. At the present time there are about twenty-five women delegates, as they are called, and Jus Suffragii gives a list of recent measures originating with women or moved by both men and women. According to their procedure measures take the form of addresses to the Tsar, motions and petitions. A motion is a bill which when passed by the Diet and signed by the Tsar becomes law. A petition is a request addressed to the Government and asking for consideration and elaboration of a bill to be taken up by the Diet at a future time. Within recent date 120 petitions and 26 mo-

Concluded on Page 8

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Vol. II MAY 30, 1914. No. 22

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the

Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.
Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.
Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.
Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously until March 19th.
Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.
Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.
Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.
Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

THE MYSTERY OF THE RULES COMMITTEE.

It is difficult to deal with a party, the leaders of which have such different minds concerning their powers. So one of the women told the chairman of the Democratic caucus, and we agree with her. Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee says that his hands are tied by the decision of the Democratic caucus, which was to the effect that the President's anti-trust measures and the appropriation bills should be the business of the Congress for the remainder of the season. Chairman Henry declares that the caucus ordered him not to report any other measures. Floor Leader Underwood says that the caucus merely intended that the President's pet measures should have the right of way over all others. Caucus Chairman Palmer is non-committal but he appears to agree with Mr. Underwood against Chairman Henry. This much has been painfully elicited, scrap by scrap, by the various deputations of women who have been calling at the Capitol during the past week. Perhaps after a dozen or two more deputations have climbed Capitol Hill the mystery of the Rules Committee will be completely cleared up. This much is clear to suffragists: The Democratic party is in complete control of the Rules Committee, and it is in complete control of the House of Representatives as a whole. If the party leaders decide to allow an hour or so for a roll call to be taken on the suffrage question, the subject will be considered. If they decide against allowing the matter to be taken up, it will not be brought up, so complete is their domination of the situation. Whether time for the consideration of suffrage is found through the action of the Rules Committee or through the action of the caucus is immaterial to suffragists. That is a matter for the Democratic leaders, who are in control of both the committee and the caucus, to decide. Suffragists are concerned only with the results.

The trust measures will be out of the way within a week or ten days. The appropriation bills will quickly follow and then all measures will go to the Senate. The House will have time on its hands, and what can it do better than take up the Mondell Resolution?

SUFFRAGE AN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

We regard it as extremely unfortunate that some suffragists are prone to think of the movement for the enfranchisement of women as bounded by state or even national lines. Suffrage leaders in some states are so jealous of their local situation that they resent speakers or workers from another state coming into what they insist on calling their campaign. Other leaders in state work resent the growth of the federal work, represented by the Congressional Union, on the ground that interest and financial support are diverted from the work in the states. Still more numerous are the local suffragists who beg their speakers never to allude to the English movement, lest someone in the audience smell bombs. The fact is that American suffragists, taken the country over, are woefully ignorant of the European movement, especially the one which should interest them most intensely, that of England.

The reason is not far to seek. Dependent on the daily press for news of the world, women get only garbled and often deliberately falsified accounts of the English movement. In exactly the same measure the English press garbles and falsifies news of the American movement.

The British press, being anti-suffrage, regards the American movement, so rapidly gaining ground, with apparent alarm. In a letter received from England a few days ago we learn that "All that the press here gave forth about the recent voting in Chicago was a story to the effect that a man in Chicago had shot his wife because she did not vote the way he told her to. This went from one end of this little country to the other."

The English suffrage papers, very ably edited, most of them, have been exceedingly generous in their praise of the demonstrations of May 2d and May 9th. Votes for Women, edited by Emmeline and Frederick Pethick Lawrence, published a striking cartoon, showing Uncle Sam taking off his hat to receive a suffrage petition from the leader of a long procession of suffragists. The Suffragette, the organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, has shown the warmest interest in the whole movement for a federal amendment.

Since women are dependent on their suffrage papers for accurate and fair minded accounts of international suffrage news, The Suffragist will henceforth, as far as its limited space permits, report the more important events of the movement in England and other countries. Ours is the greatest democratic movement of the age, and women the world over should feel their kinship in a common cause. Each country has its own peculiar political situation to deal with. Each must pursue its own policy and employ its own methods. What we hold in common is the shining goal—the freeing of the mother half of the human race.

THE PARADE APPROVED IN HOLLAND.

We have received a clipping from the Amsterdam, Holland, Handelsbald of May 11th, containing an account of the Washington procession of May 9th. Our knowledge of Dutch is extremely limited, but we were able to fathom the meaning of the first sentence, which reads as follows. "Te Washington is Zaterdag een grootsche betooging voor vrouwenkiesrecht gehouden." We think betooging a more descriptive word than parade, but suffrage is much more economical than vrouwenkiesrecht. Later on the article spoke of a deputation of vrouwenvereenigingen. We begin to understand why women are still unenfranchised in Holland. They haven't had time to talk it over yet. The fact that they approved of our betooging offers some encouragement, however.

But just think of sitting through a suffrage speech by Senator La Follette, or worse, an anti-suffrage speech by Senator Bryan, in a language like that!

DEPUTATIONS TO THE RULES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN HENRY HAS STRENUOUS WEEK

Deputations of women are daily visiting the Capitol for the purpose of asking Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to allot time for consideration of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution in the House. In The Suffragist of May 23d was reported the visit of thirteen women voters who waited several hours on Monday, May 19th, without seeing Mr. Henry. They left his office at five o'clock, telling his secretary that they would return the next morning at ten. The next day the deputation, led by Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, of California, called at Mr. Henry's office in the House Office Building. With Mrs. Kent were Mrs. E. A. Hayes and Mrs. Charles W. Bell, whose husbands are Congressmen from California; Mrs. Ben Hellmen, of Wyoming; Mrs. Emma Barnes Smith, of Oregon; Miss Mary Brennan, of Washington; Miss Mabel Harding, of Colorado; Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Lucy Ewing and Mrs. Harriet Burnside, of Illinois. Mr. Henry greeted the delegation cordially and deplored the fact that stress of business had prevented him from receiving them the previous day. Mrs. Kent, acting as spokeswoman for the deputation, said:

"Mr. Henry, we are here representing five of the ten suffrage States. We are voters and we are keenly interested in the struggle of the women of the non-suffrage States to become voters. We have called on you to discuss the status of Resolution No. 514, the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment, which is now before your committee. We want you to give us your assurance that you will do what is in your power to bring the bill before the House for discussion."

The chairman replied that he would be perfectly candid and say that he had known why they had called on him, that he himself was in sympathy with the movement and would like to see the House take a vote on the amendment at an early date. He added: "As far as I am concerned, however, my hands are tied. I can do nothing—absolutely nothing but what the Democratic caucus bids me do. I am sorry, but that is my position. You may tell this to Mr. Underwood, you may tell it to the newspapers—I would like the amendment brought to a vote, but my hands are tied. By the decision of the Democratic caucus the party program for this session is limited to the consideration of the trust bills."

"How then, Mr. Henry," asked Mrs. Kent, "do you account for the statement given out the day after the caucus, to the effect that Mr. Underwood, the leader of the Democratic party in the House, had said that the caucus decision did not exclude from the program of the session all subects not included in the President's program. Mr. Underwood is quoted as declaring that the caucus action merely meant that the bills on the President's program were privileged, and that when they were out of the way there was no reason why other measures could not be considered."

Mr. Henry looked sad and said that that was Mr. Underwood's interpretation, which did not agree with his own. He suggested that the women see Mr. Underwood, adding that if Mr. Underwood desired another caucus another caucus would be held. In that case the chairman's hands could be untied.

Following Mr. Henry's suggestion the deputation proceeded to the Capitol and after some delay, succeeded in seeing the House leader. Mr. Underwood, whose courtesy is proverbial, received the women cordially, and listened while Mrs. Kent made clear their errand—that they were representative women voters who were anxious to see the franchise extended to all the women of America, and that they wanted a vote taken in the House, at this session, on the Bristow-Mondell Resolution. Mrs. Kent added an account of their interview with the Chairman of the Rules Committee, repeating Mr. Henry's statement of his own feeling and desires; his wish to have the amendment voted upon, and his accompanying inability to carry out that wish, owing to the decision of the Democratic caucus.

During this recital Mr. Underwood endeavored to preserve a solemn countenance, but his eyes twinkled and before he spoke he was obliged to hide an alleged cough behind his hand. Then, with the usual preface of the politician: "Ladies, I will be quite frank with you," Mr. Underwood said that the caucus action, as he saw it, did not limit the party program to exclude suffrage; that the matter was in the hands of the Rules Committee. Personally he would be glad to see the House take a vote on the suffrage amendment.

"This session?" asked the women in chorus.

"Yes," replied the floor leader, "I should not stand in the way of a vote this session. But of course, the question is one of getting the resolution before the House, and this depends entirely upon the Rules Committee."

The House having convened, Mr. Underwood bade the deputation goodbye, with an air of having really enjoyed the interview.

VIRGINIA DEPUTATION STARTING FOR THE CAPITOL FROM CONGRESSIONAL UNION HEADQUARTERS

A VIRGINIA DELEGATION CALLS ON THE CHAIRMAN.

On May 20th a Virginia delegation, consisting of Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, of Richmond; Mrs. Walter J. Adams, Vice President of the Norfolk Suffrage League; Mrs. Northwood, of Norfolk; Mrs. Mary Morris Lockwood, President of the Alexandria County Suffrage League; Miss Annis Salisbury, Mrs. B. B. Bourn and Miss Bourn, of Fairfax County, met at the Congressional Union headquarters, and in an automobile decorated with the familiar purple, white and gold colors, and bearing the banner of the State of Virginia, drove to the Capitol to see Chairman Henry.

They were received by the chairman's secretary, who said that Mr. Henry had already been interviewed that morning, and that on the preceding day he had seen a number of women, and that these deputations had to stop somewhere. He had given his decision to the ladies, and it was final. He had no more time to lose and could not receive another deputation.

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"May we send in our cards?" asked Mrs. Meredith, leader of the deputation.

"You may leave them," replied the secretary.

"May we send a note in to Mr. Henry?" persisted the leader.

"You may leave that too," said the secretary.

The women sat down and wrote a note to Mr. Henry telling him that they had made the journey from various parts of Virginia for the purpose of asking him to have the Rules Committee report out House Resolution 514, and bring the suffrage amendment to debate in the House of Representatives. They reminded Mr. Henry that he was a native of Virginia, and that they could not believe that he would refuse to see women from his own State. Giving the note to the secretary, Mrs. Meredith told him that they would wait until Mr. Henry had read it. Almost immediately after the note was delivered the polite Mr. Henry appeared and shook hands with the Virginia women. He told them, as he had told the other deputations, that his hands were tied by the caucus, and suggested that they try to have another caucus called.

"It requires only fifty signatures," he said. "Perhaps you can induce fifty Democratic members to ask for another caucus. Go and see Mr. Underwood about it."

Accordingly the women saw Mr. Underwood, and suggested the possibility of moving for a caucus. Mr. Underwood shook his head and said he didn't believe any caucus would be willing to order the suffrage amendment to be debated this session.

COLORADO WOMEN SEE MR. HENRY.

Colorado women who have been in Washington during the past week to see President Wilson concerning the strike situation in the Southern counties of their State, took advantage of their visit to the Capital to call Mr. Henry's attention to the deep interest felt by the women of Colorado in the Bristow-Mondell Resolution.

Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey, wife of the famous juvenile court judge, and Mrs. Lee Champion, of Denver, called on Friday morning, May 22nd to see Mr. Henry. They told him that the women of their State could not understand why an hour or two could not be set aside by the House of Representatives for a roll call on the suffrage measure. They told him that they were looking to his committee for a favorable report on Mr. Mondell's resolution, providing time for its consideration in the House this session. Mr. Henry recited his usual reply, and expressed his warm adherence to the cause he would like to serve but cannot under his construction of the meaning of the caucus action.

"I am a Democrat myself," said Mrs. Champion, " a loyal Democrat. But just the same I cannot with approval see the Rules Committee, at this time a part of the organization of the party, blocking consideration of the suffrage amendment. I hope you will find some way of calling your committee together and reporting the measure out."

A GROUP OF COLLEGE WOMEN VISIT THE HOUSE.

On Saturday morning, May 23rd, a group of college women went to the Capitol in Mrs. La Follette's car. In the delegation were Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin State University; Miss Eliza Hardy Lord, Elmira; Miss Genevieve Walsh, Vassar, and Miss Elsie Hill, also of Vassar College.

Chairman Henry obligingly received the delegation, and when Miss Lord said smilingly: "We have come, Mr. Henry, to show you that we are in earnest about this thing," he replied rather ruefully: "Yes, I am now quite sure of that."

Miss Hill made the formal demand in behalf of the suffrage bill and Mr. Henry explained all over again why he could not possibly, no never, comply with the demand. "An overwhelming majority in the Democratic caucus voted that certain measures constitute the program for the remainder of the session," he said. "And at the time they did that I warned them that if the clause, 'program for the remainder of the session,' were retained in the resolution, I should consider, as chairman of the Rules Committee, that I had received party instructions to allow no other measure to come up."

Mr. Henry confided to the women that Mr. Underwood disagreed on the floor of the caucus with that construction of the resolution, and considerable debate had resulted but that in the face of his (Mr. Henry's) warning, as to how he should construe the resolution, the Caucus adopted it by an overwhelming majority. Therefore without further action by the caucus he considered his hands tied.

Mr. Henry assured the women that he thought the bill ought to come up to be voted upon, and that he hoped it would. But without definite instructions from his party he should do nothing. "The party must take the responsibility," he declared. "It is right that it should."

Said Miss Hill: "Mr. Henry, in the eyes of the public the responsibility of your party is concentrated in you, as Chairman of the Committee to which this Resolution has been referred."

"Well, I'm sorry," declared Mr. Henry, "but actually I have not the power, as my hands have been tied by the caucus. I'll tell you this," he added, "I should be willing to be one of the fifty members to sign a call for another caucus. I really think the measure ought to be voted on this session."

Shaking hands with the harassed head of the Rules Committee the deputation proceeded to call on Representative Mitchell Palmer, Chairman of the caucus. After a brief, conversation Mrs. La Follette asked the Chairman if he construed the caucus action in the same way that Mr. Henry construed it. Mr. Palmer replied rather vaguely, but he gave the impression that he differed with Mr. Henry.

"It is rather difficult," complained Miss Hill, "for women to know how to deal with a party when the leaders are absolutely at odds as to their own powers."

Mr. Palmer smiled, and said that it seemed too bad to refer the ladies to another person, but he would suggest that perhaps the Speaker, Mr. Champ Clark, might be able to do something in this case, since constitutional amendments are in a different class from ordinary legislative measures. Concluding the interview, which took place with all standing in the doorway of his private office, Mr. Palmer said: "Be patient."

"We have been patient for sixty-five years," was the reply, given in deep earnestness.

"I know," said Mr. Palmer, thoughtfully. "But wait until these Trust bills are through the House, and then come to see me. Perhaps I can do something."

CONGRESSIONAL UNION CAMPAIGN IN NEVADA.

Miss Mabel Vernon, Congressional Union organizer at work in the Nevada campaign, is now stationed at Reno. She is conducting a very active press campaign, sending out a weekly bulletin to forty-five papers throughout the State. She is also managing a house to house canvas of the city of Reno. The population of Reno is approximately ten thousand people, and the canvas is revealing that a large proportion of them are Suffragists. In addition to this work Miss Vernon is holding a series of indoor and outdoor meetings.

Miss Anne Martin, President of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, writes to Congressional Union Headquarters:

"Miss Vernon, with her knowledge of the State, gained on her recent State-wide trip, is simply invaluable. * * * With Miss Vernon's help at headquarters and as organizer, we are strengthened four-fold."

One of the Nevada papers gives the following account of one of Miss Vernon's meetings:

Miss Mabel Vernon delivered an open air address last night on the streets of Elko in the cause of woman suffrage. Even the elements were fighting her, so it seemed, and when the slim, graceful woman appeared in the streets at 8:30 the flakes of snow were falling and a cold wind was sweeping down from the north. But Miss Vernon had said that she was going to speak, and speak she did, though there was not a single soul in sight when she raised her voice in defense of the right of the women to cast the ballot.

She has a wonderful voice and coming as it did from such a mite of a person it appeared of more volume than it really was. For a few minutes the address was wasted on the falling snow flakes, when the door of the Commercial hotel opened and several young men came out. The voice halted them and turning toward the speaker, who could be dimly seen standing in an auto on the opposite corner, the innate courtesy that is possessed by every man in this great western state, came to the surface, and the group moved over to the speaker. One of the men with bared head asked that the woman come over in front of the hotel, where the storm was not so severe, and in the interval of moving the machine he had learned what her mission was, and passing the word soon collected the nucleus of a crowd. The voice and personality of the speaker did the rest, and although the night air caused the spectators to shiver, not one but who stayed until the "I thank you, gentlemen," came from the speaker's lips.

Not a member of the local association was present to hear the arguments of Miss Vernon, who is one of the highest-priced speakers imported from the national headquarters at Washington, D. C., and much credit is due this brave woman, who alone and unafraid faced the hostile elements that defied her. There is no doubt of her ability as a speaker, she has a silver-toned voice that carries a remarkable distance in the open air. There is now no doubt of her courage; and it is due to such women that victories are won. It is more often the case that the audience dwindles, rather than grows, but Miss Vernon started with nobody and finished with over 50 interested spectators.—Elko Free Press.

"PRISONS AND PRISONERS."*

A Great Human Document.

Some one said once that if any human being could write his own story, all of it, just as it happened, whether he were an artist or not, he would have produced a great piece of literature. Once in a century, perhaps not as often as that, it actually happens that some one performs this feat, and the result is a deathless contribution to letters. In "Prisons and Prisoners,", by Lady Constance Lytton, and "Jane Warton," we have a great work, a wonderful human document, of such unconscious art that one is scarcely aware that he is reading a written book. One seems to be listening to an intense, exciting tale as it falls from the lips of a messenger from the scene of some far encounter. Not a detail is overlooked. The blood and sweat and pain of the battle; the misery and gloom of prison; the icy officialdom of punishment, through which, once and a while, a gleam of human sympathy flashes like a smile of God; all the small events of prison routine, as well as the big brutal tragedies, Lady Constance sets forth as if she had a conscientious duty to perform in letting the world into Holloway Prison with the Suffragettes.

Lady Constance Lytton and "Jane Warton" are one person, and yet, as the author explains, they are really two persons, the latter poor, friendless, unattractive and fanatical, yet so great of soul that the former, a lady, an earl's daughter, a sheltered, beloved, timid and reserved child of luxury, is almost afraid of her. Jane Warton was not a second personality of Lady Constance Lytton; she was a disguise, an assumed appearance, taken on with the deliberate intention of using a high social position as a means of protest against barbarous treatment of women political prisoners. As a daughter of the nobility, sister of Lord Lytton, a powerful member of Parliament, sister also to two titled women in the smartest society in London, Lady Constance Lytton could not expose these brutalities, because the Government and the prison authorities refused to treat her like an ordinary prisoner. The tales told by the humbler prisoners, of the horrors of forcible feeding, of the punishment cells, etc., were denied by the Home Secretary, ridiculed in the press, and generally discredited by the public. So Lady Constance Lytton, without telling any of the leaders of the militant movement, without confiding in any member of her family, obscurely and with deep humility assumed the ugliest guise she could think of, went to prison and suffered all the miseries and tortures of the others, and in addition, because she had long endured a serious heart disease, faced imminent death during the disgusting process of forcible feeding. She never recovered from the experience, but is now, after two paralytic strokes, a helpless invalid. The last pages of her book, we are told, were written painfully with her left hand, the right one being powerless to hold a pen. Yet the marvelous spirit which upheld her during all her experiences, remains unbroken. "From that day to this," she writes, speaking of her second stroke, "I have been incapacitated for working for the Women's Social and Political Union, but I am with them still with my whole soul."

Lady Constance Lytton was thirty-nine years old when her story begins. She was the sole unmarried daughter of her house, and she lived a dreamy, bookish, pleasant life in the country, with a mother whom she adored, and surrounded by friends and devoted retainers. A legacy from a wealthy godmother gave her an opportunity to get into touch with women less fortunate than herself, and it was during a visit to a vacation home for working girls that Lady Constance first came in contact with Suffragettes. She had been, in theory, at least, a suffragist, but had taken no part in the movement. At first strongly repelled by the militant methods, she found herself as strongly drawn to the personality of the leaders and those of the rank and file with whom she talked. There is indeed a strange discrepancy between the deeds of violence and the exquisite spirituality of the doers which puzzles and fascinates all who approach the militant movement. Lady Constance Lytton was drawn gradually into the movement by her increasing admiration and affection for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, whom she met first, and afterwards for Mrs. Pankhurst, with whom she came in contact first on the latter's arrest in 1909, with Christabel and Mrs. Drummond, for issuing a handbill calling on the public to "rush" the House of Commons. Lady Constance, on that occasion, did everything humanly possible to secure first division treatment of the prisoners. She failed in her mission, but was allowed to visit Mrs. Pankhurst in her police cell. The wardress "went to a cell door, many of which lined one side of a passage as the horse boxes of a stable, and drew aside the shutter of a small grating. I looked through into a kind of an animal's den, dimly lit, and furnished only with a bare wooden bench running along the side of a wall, and terminating in a sanitary convenience. Standing erect as she moved towards the grating, was a woman whose appearance struck awe into every fibre of my being. * * * From that women I recognized in her, and I have held the vision undimmed ever since, the guardian protector of this amazing woman's movement. * * *"

Very soon after this Lady Constance joined the Women's Social and Political Union, volunteered for a deputation to the House of Commons, was arrested and sent to Holloway. To her intense distress and humiliation, most feelingly reproduced in her narrative, the cowardly Government and the snobbish prison authorities refused to give the great lady the same prison treatment that her comrades received. They offered her all sorts of privileges, which she refused, and they persisted in keeping her in hospital, instead of in a cell. Twice after this Lady Constance went to prison, with similar experiences. Then she took on the personality of Jane Warton, making her as plain as she could because "I had noticed several times that prisoners of unprepossessing appearance obtained least favor." Her beautiful hair was cut short and plastered down, early Victorian fashion. Poor and ugly clothes, including a ridiculous hat and huge spectacles completed the disguise. Little boys jeered at the ugly prisoner and the wardresses laughed as they undressed her.

All the prisoners hunger struck, and after four days of starvation, were forcibly fed. In her previous imprisonments Lady Constance had been examined and prenounced unfit, because of a valvular heart disease, to do even the ordinary work performed by prisoners. Now, after a most superficial medical examination, she was pronounced strong enough for forcible feeding. "Splendid heart," said the young prison doctor, just touching her with his stethoscope. The accounts of the day by day torture and subsequent illness are almost too painful to read. With her passion for minute detail the author makes you acquainted with the disgraceful performance so that you see and feel, and suffer the choking anguish of the prisoner, held down like a wild beast, gagged, almost asphyxiated with a rubber tube four feet long in the throat, and deluged with cold liquid poured into the unwilling stomach. Then they leave her, half conscious and deadly nauseated on the bed. After a long while the victim gets up, staggers out for a bucket of water and scrubs her cell clean of the vomited food. In a few hours the performance is repeated. In Lady Constance Lytton's case it ceased in a week, because they discovered who she was. Then they hurriedly discharged her.

Reading her narrative one wishes that all judges and prison authorities, and police officials, and people who believe in punishing wrong doers, could be given this book, and could be made to see the whole system as this devoted, intelligent, golden hearted woman saw it. The sweetness and goodness she found in other women called criminal; the utter helplessness of poor women to keep the paths of virtue; the unfairness of a system that metes out one fate to men and another to women; the futility of making people good by imposing on them evil and injustice, the men who make and administer laws, without taking account of women's viewpoint, might well profit by reading. Women, too, especially those who "believe in suffrage but have never done anything for it," should read the book and grow ashamed of their indolences and selfish inactivity. As long as there are women who, like this English woman, are capable of giving their lives in order that all women may finally shake off their intolerable conditions of poverty and woe, it is an unbearable thought that the great majority of women in comfortable circumstances are still unwilling to make the smallest sacrifice for that great end.

*Heinman & Co., London

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO BRISTOW-MONDELL AMENDMENT.

Assurances of support for the Bristow-Mondell amendment are continuing to pour into suffrage headquarters from members of Congress in response to resolutions and petitions presented to them at the time of the great suffrage procession on May 9th. Among other responses received at Congressional Union headquarters are the following:

Senator Miles Poindexter, Washington:

"I have your letter of 9th instant quoting resolution adopted by the mass meeting of women at the Belasco Theater on May 9th, urging the passage of the Bristow-Mondell Suffrage Resolution. I am glad to know the views of your Union on this measure and will be glad to support it."

Senator Albert B. Cummins, Iowa:

"I am for the amendment and expect to vote for it."

J. Ray Adams, Clerk for Charles S. Thomas, Senator, Colorado:

"The Senator will use his best endeavors in behalf of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women."

Senator Francis E. Warren, Wyoming:

"I am in favor of the resolution in question, and shall again support it by my vote when opportunity presents."

Representative John E. Raker, Second District, California:

"I shall continue in the future as I have done in the past, to lend every assistance possible to bring about the adoption of the

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proposed amendment to the Constitution, having for its purpose the enfranchisement of women."

Representative John I. Nolan, Fifth District, California:

"I am doing, and shall continue to do, everything in my power to bring about favorable action on these resolutions." (Bristow-ondell Resolution.)

Senator W. L. Jones, Washington:

"Your favor of recent date with reference to the Bristow-Mondell Resolution, a hand."

Representative Rupley—"I believe the granting of woman suffrage will do more for the moral questions before the people than all the ministers in the pulpits have been able to do for the last two decades."

Representative Falconer—"This movement is the sign of an advanced civilization."

Representative Keating—"I have been for suffrage for twenty years, and I grow stronger in the faith every year."

Representative Sabath—"Ladies, I will be glad to see you all in possession of the right so wisely exercised by the Illinois women at the last election."

Representative Knowland—"We were very glad to see the bill reported out from the judiciary committee, and when it comes to a record vote I am hopeful that the sentiment of the country will prevail and the question be submitted to the states."

Senator Thompson—"None of the objections urged against woman suffrage have ever been experienced in actual practice. I have always stood for it and always shall vote for it."

Senator La Follette—"Democracy is safest where its entire citizenship is most enlightened, most interested, most alert. As it is essential that we should have the co-operation of the women of the country in the development of home life, so we should have the co-operation of the women of the country in the legislation, which underlies the home life and is foundational to all our social relations."

Senator Brady—"Idaho has enjoyed the advantages and blessings of equal suffrage for eighteen years and can recommend it as a federal measure."

WHAT WOMEN DO WITH A VOTE

Concluded from Page 3

ions have been submitted. The known hostility to Finland on the part of the Russian Government has lately caused many of the women members to refrain from petitioning. It is interesting, however, to note the kind of legislation towards which women incline. Interesting also to observe that women's minds and hearts are exactly alike the world over. The list given below might have emanated from the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States. The list was compiled by Mrs. Emma Saltzmann, a well known writer and linguist, living in Helsingfors.

Women, adds Mrs. Saltzmann, have helped to work out many of the projects submitted by men, and men many of those originated by women.

Projects for motions moved by women delegates:

1. Concerning an amendment in the penal statutes to reduce the obligatory minimum of solitary confinement for prisoners in penitentiary from four months to one month.
2. Concerning an amendment in the penal statutes to permit penitentiary women prisoners to be employed in penal work outside the prison. (Both moved by Dagmar Neovius, Jenny af Forselles, and Annie Furuhjelm.)
3. Concerning such settling of the work in commercial and other offices as to improve the conditions of clerks and apprentices. (Moved by Hilja Parssinen a. o.)

Projects for petitions moved by women delegates:

1. Concerning women's rights to State appointments.
2. Concerning the organization of an effective control of the treatment of prisoners. (Both moved by Tekla Hultin.)
3. Concerning improvements in the conditions of female workers employed in railway work. (Moved by Hilja Parssinen and all the thirteen female members of the Social Democratic group.)
4. Concerning travelling subsidies to teachers in schools for household management, cookery, etc. (Moved by Iida Yrjo-Koskinen a. o.)
5. Concerning subsidies for the furthering of home industry. (Moved by Iida Yrjo-Koshinen a. o.)
6. Concerning a public subsidy to the Society for Home Education. (Moved by Evelina Ala-Kulju a. o.)
7. Concerning the foundation of homes for destitute children and mothers. (Moved by Alma Jokinen a. o.)
8. Concerning the legal organization of the care and education of the feeble-minded. (Moved by Hilja Parssinen a. o.)
9. Concerning the prohibition of travelling animal shows.
10. Concerning legislative measures to strengthen the efficacy of the protection of certain birds. (Both moved by Iida Yrjo-Koskinen a. o.)
11. Concerning a raising of the public moral standard. (Moved by Tilda Lothman, Tekla Hultin, and Iida Yrjo-Koskinen.)
12. Concerning a Government investigation as to the conditions of workers in the clothing industry.
13. Concerning the appointment of a Committee in order to make an investigation, and to propose improvements as to the conditions of home industrial workers. (Both the last moved by Aura Kiiskinen a. o.)
14. Concerning a subsidy to the trade association of female servants in Helsingfors. (Moved by Miina Sillanpaa and Hilja Parssinen.)

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